## **Introduced by Senator Corbett**

## February 26, 2009

An act to amend Section 2924c of the Civil Code, relating to mortgages.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 483, as introduced, Corbett. Mortgages: foreclosure.

Existing law requires that if a default on a mortgage is cured, as specified, all proceedings instituted prior to that event are to be dismissed or discontinued, as specified.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision and related provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 2924c of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 2924c. (a) (1) Whenever all or a portion of the principal sum
- 4 of any obligation secured by deed of trust or mortgage on real 5 property or an estate for years therein hereafter executed has, prior
- 6 to the maturity date fixed in that obligation, become due or been
- 7 declared due by reason of default in payment of interest or of any
- 8 installment of principal, or by reason of a failure of the trustor or
- instantient of principal, of by reason of a faiture of the trustor of
- 9 mortgagor to pay, in accordance with the terms of that obligation
- 10 or of the deed of trust or mortgage, taxes, assessments, premiums
- 11 for insurance, or advances made by *the* beneficiary or mortgagee
- 12 in accordance with the terms of that obligation or of the deed of

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1 trust or mortgage, the trustor or mortgagor or mortgagor, his or 2 her successor in interest in the mortgaged or trust property or any 3 part thereof, or any beneficiary under a subordinate deed of trust 4 *trust*, or any other person having a subordinate lien or encumbrance 5 of record-thereon, on the real property, at any time within the 6 period specified in subdivision (e), if the power of sale-therein is 7 to be exercised, or, otherwise at any time prior to entry of the 8 decree of foreclosure, may pay to the beneficiary or the mortgagee 9 mortgagee, or their successors in interest, respectively, the entire 10 amount due, at the time payment is tendered, with respect to (A) 11 all amounts of principal, interest, taxes, assessments, insurance 12 premiums, or advances actually known by the beneficiary to be, 13 and that are, in default and shown in the notice of default, under 14 the terms of the deed of trust or mortgage and the obligation 15 secured thereby, (B) all amounts in default on recurring obligations not shown in the notice of default, and (C) all reasonable costs and 16 17 expenses, subject to subdivision (c), which that are actually 18 incurred in enforcing the terms of the obligation, deed of trust, or 19 mortgage, and trustee's or attorney's fees, subject to subdivision 20 (d), other than the portion of principal as would not then be due 21 had no default occurred, and thereby cure the default. If the default 22 theretofore existing, and thereupon, is cured, all proceedings 23 theretofore had or instituted prior to that event shall be dismissed 24 or-discontinued discontinued, and the obligation and deed of trust 25 or mortgage shall be reinstated and shall be and remain in force 26 and effect, the same as if the acceleration had not occurred. This 27 section does not apply to bonds or other evidences of indebtedness 28 authorized or permitted to be issued by the Commissioner of 29 Corporations or made by a public utility subject to the Public 30 Utilities Code. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term 31 "recurring obligation" means all amounts of principal and interest 32 on the loan, or rents, subject to the deed of trust or mortgage in 33 default due after the notice of default is recorded; all amounts of 34 principal and interest or rents advanced on senior liens or 35 leaseholds-which that are advanced after the recordation of the 36 notice of default; and payments of taxes, assessments, and hazard 37 insurance advanced after recordation of the notice of default. Where 38 If the beneficiary or mortgagee has made no advances on defaults 39 which that would constitute recurring obligations, the beneficiary 40 or mortgagee may require the trustor or mortgagor to provide -3- SB 483

reliable written evidence that the amounts have been paid prior to reinstatement.

(2) If the trustor, mortgagor, or other person authorized to cure the default pursuant to this subdivision does cure the default, the beneficiary or mortgagee mortgagee, or the agent for the beneficiary or mortgagee, shall, within 21 days following the reinstatement, execute and deliver to the trustee a notice of rescission which rescinds the declaration of default and demand for sale and advises the trustee of the date of reinstatement. The trustee shall cause the notice of rescission to be recorded within 30 days of receipt of the notice of rescission and of all allowable fees and costs.

No charge, except for the recording fee, shall be made against the trustor or mortgagor for the execution and recordation of the notice—which that rescinds the declaration of default and demand for sale.

(b) (1) The notice, notice of any default described in this section, recorded pursuant to Section 2924, 2924 and mailed to any person pursuant to Section 2924b, shall begin with the following statement, printed or typed thereon: on the notice:

"IMPORTANT NOTICE [14-point boldface type if printed or in capital letters if typed]

IF YOUR PROPERTY IS IN FORECLOSURE BECAUSE YOU ARE BEHIND IN YOUR PAYMENTS, IT MAY BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY COURT ACTION, [14-point boldface type if printed or in capital letters if typed] and you may have the legal right to bring your account in good standing by paying all of your past due payments plus permitted costs and expenses within the time permitted by law for reinstatement of your account, which is normally five business days prior to the date set for the sale of your property. No sale date may be set until three months from the date this notice of default may be recorded (which date of recordation appears on this notice).

This amount is	as of	
		(Date)

and will increase until your account becomes current.

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While your property is in foreclosure, you still must pay other obligations (such as insurance and taxes) required by your note and deed of trust or mortgage. If you fail to make future payments on the loan, pay taxes on the property, provide insurance on the property, or pay other obligations as required in the note and deed of trust or mortgage, the beneficiary or mortgagee may insist that you do so in order to reinstate your account in good standing. In addition, the beneficiary or mortgagee may require as a condition to reinstatement that you provide reliable written evidence that you paid all senior liens, property taxes, and hazard insurance premiums.

Upon your written request, the beneficiary or mortgagee will give you a written itemization of the entire amount you must pay. You may not have to pay the entire unpaid portion of your account, even though full payment was demanded, but you must pay all amounts in default at the time payment is made. However, you and your beneficiary or mortgagee may mutually agree in writing prior to the time the notice of sale is posted (which may not be earlier than the end of the three-month period stated above) to, among other things, (1) provide additional time in which to cure the default by transfer of the property or otherwise; or (2) establish a schedule of payments in order to cure your default; or both (1) and (2).

Following the expiration of the time period referred to in the first paragraph of this notice, unless the obligation being foreclosed upon or a separate written agreement between you and your creditor permits a longer period, you have only the legal right to stop the sale of your property by paying the entire amount demanded by your creditor.

To find out the amount you must pay, or to arrange for payment to stop the foreclosure, or if your property is in foreclosure for any other reason, contact:

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(Name of beneficiary or mortgagee)
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(Mailing address)
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(Telephone)

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If you have any questions, you should contact a lawyer or the governmental agency which may have insured your loan.

Notwithstanding the fact that your property is in foreclosure, you may offer your property for sale, provided the sale is concluded prior to the conclusion of the foreclosure.

Remember, YOU MAY LOSE LEGAL RIGHTS IF YOU DO NOT TAKE PROMPT ACTION. [14-point boldface type if printed or in capital letters if typed]"

Unless otherwise specified, the notice, if printed, shall appear in at least 12-point boldface type.

If the obligation secured by the deed of trust or mortgage is a contract or agreement described in paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 1632, the notice required herein shall be in Spanish if the trustor requested a Spanish language translation of the contract or agreement pursuant to Section 1632. If the obligation secured by the deed of trust or mortgage is contained in a home improvement contract, as defined in Sections 7151.2 and 7159 of the Business and Professions Code, which is subject to Title 2 (commencing with Section 1801), the seller shall specify on the contract whether or not the contract was principally negotiated in Spanish and if the contract was principally negotiated in Spanish, the notice required herein shall be in Spanish. No assignee of the contract or person authorized to record the notice of default shall incur any obligation or liability for failing to mail a notice in Spanish unless Spanish is specified in the contract or the assignee or person has actual knowledge that the secured obligation was principally negotiated in Spanish. Unless specified in writing to the contrary, a copy of the notice required by subdivision (c) of Section 2924b shall be in English.

- (2) Any failure to comply with the provisions of this subdivision shall not affect the validity of a sale in favor of a bona fide purchaser or the rights of an encumbrancer for value and without notice.
- (c) Costs and expenses—which that may be charged pursuant to Sections 2924 to 2924i, inclusive, shall be limited to the costs incurred for recording, mailing, including certified and express mail charges, publishing, and posting notices required by Sections 2924 to 2924i, inclusive, postponement pursuant to Section 2924g not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) per postponement and a fee for a trustee's sale guarantee or, in the event of judicial foreclosure, a

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litigation guarantee. For purposes of this subdivision, a trustee or beneficiary may purchase a trustee's sale guarantee at a rate meeting the standards contained in Sections 12401.1 and 12401.3 of the Insurance Code.

- (d) Trustee's or attorney's fees-which that may be charged pursuant to subdivision (a), or until the notice of sale is deposited in the mail to the trustor as provided in Section 2924b, if the sale is by power of sale contained in the deed of trust or mortgage, or, or otherwise at any time prior to the decree of foreclosure, are hereby authorized to be in a base amount that does not exceed three hundred dollars (\$300) if the unpaid principal sum secured is one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) or less, or two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) if the unpaid principal sum secured exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), plus one-half of 1 percent of the unpaid principal sum secured exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) up to and including one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), plus one-quarter of 1 percent of any portion of the unpaid principal sum secured exceeding one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) up to and including five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), plus one-eighth of 1 percent of any portion of the unpaid principal sum secured exceeding five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000). Any charge for trustee's or attorney's fees authorized by this subdivision shall be conclusively presumed to be lawful and valid where the charge does not exceed the amounts authorized herein. by this subdivision. For purposes of this subdivision, the unpaid principal sum secured shall be determined as of the date the notice of default is recorded.
- (e) Reinstatement of a monetary default under the terms of an obligation secured by a deed of-trust, *trust* or mortgage may be made at any time within the period commencing with the date of recordation of the notice of default until five business days prior to the date of sale set forth in the initial recorded notice of sale.

In the event the sale does not take place on the date set forth in the initial recorded notice of sale or a subsequent recorded notice of sale, is required to be given, the right of reinstatement shall be revived as of the date of recordation of the subsequent notice of sale, sale and shall continue from that date until five business days prior to the date of sale set forth in the subsequently recorded notice of sale.

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In the event the date of sale is postponed on the date of sale set forth in either an initial or any subsequent notice of sale, or is postponed on the date declared for sale at an immediately preceding postponement of sale, and, and the postponement is for a period which exceeds five business days from the date set forth in the notice of sale, or declared at the time of postponement, then the right of reinstatement is revived as of the date of postponement and shall continue from that date until five business days prior to the date of sale declared at the time of the postponement.

Nothing-contained herein in this subdivision shall give rise to a right of reinstatement during the period of five business days prior to the date of sale, whether the date of sale is noticed in a notice of sale or declared at a postponement of sale.

Pursuant to the terms of this subdivision, no beneficiary, trustee, mortgagee, or their agents or successors shall be liable in any manner to a trustor, mortgagor, their agents or—successors or successors, any beneficiary under a subordinate deed of trust or mortgage mortgage, or any other person having a subordinate lien or encumbrance of record thereon on the property for the failure to allow a reinstatement of the obligation secured by a deed of trust or mortgage during the period of five business days prior to the sale of the security property, and no such right of reinstatement during this period is created by this section. Any right of reinstatement created by this section is terminated five business days prior to the date of sale set forth in the initial date of sale, and is revived only as—prescribed herein prescribed, and only as of the date set—forth herein. forth, in this subdivision.

As used in this subdivision, the term "business day" has the same meaning as specified in Section 9.